

**STRATEGY PROGRAM FOR REDUCING DOUBT ON COVID-19 VACCINATION IN
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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33024/jkpm.v5i11.7532>**ABSTRACT**

Covid-19 vaccination aims to minimize the spread of Covid-19, reduce the number of positive and death due to Covid-19, reach the immunity group (herd immunity) and protect the Public from Covid-19 to stay productive by social and economic. Some strategies can increase reception of booster vaccines, i.e. advocacy by local, national and international for equal access to COVID-19 vaccines, tests and treatments, calling for and monitoring action specific required from producers, governments and multilateral actors. Mobilize and empower the community, including through social media and networks community, to produce the influential vaccine. Sue and overcome Contributing misinformation and misperception to doubt vaccine. Purpose implementation of activity programs Public this is doing implementation strategy World Health Organization recommended vaccinations, namely seminars and giving non-financial incentives as well as board advertisement capable for lower level doubt booster vaccine. Devotion Public this is conducted with several steps that is conduct seminars on the importance of vaccinating basic and advanced (booster) covid-19, do publication about covid-19 vaccine using leaflets, leaflets and boards billboard on the corner Street, as well as implementation vaccination with gift incentive in form goods, needs a tree. Next held vaccination start and booster at the same time given goods need *the tree*. *This Seminar and FGD held inviting representatives from agency government related, police and soldier, Puskesmas and heads of the district. Problems found is awareness of Public consequence, ignorance of the importance of vaccination, and distance and access to vaccination implementation. Together To do follow-up and share the task. Vaccination this in progress for one day and ends with distribution needs tree for participant vaccination. Attendees in activity vaccination this as many as 572 people, did vaccination dose first as much as 134, dose second as many as 359 people and continued as many as 79 people.* The results of service Public this capable for lower doubt Public to implementation vaccination beginning nor continued. The problem in society consequence implementation of vaccination is a lack of information and access to vaccination. Moment conducted solving problem and shared task on each agency government, then found a solution that is deployment information and accommodate Public going to the place vaccination. Because of that, interest in the Public Becomes increased for vaccination. Community service programs in the future can be focused on increasing public awareness which also involves relevant government agencies.

Keywords: *Booster, Vaccine, Public Devotion, Herd Immunity*

1. INTRODUCTION

To counter the Covid-19 pandemic, Covid-19 vaccination aims to minimize the spread of Covid-19, reduce the number of positive and death due to Covid-19, reach immunity group (herd immunity) and protect the Public from Covid-19 to stay productive by social and economic. Efforts to Covid-19 vaccination has carried out by various countries, including Indonesia (Andrews et al., 2022).

At the moment, Indonesia has vaccination until Step 3rd (booster). Gift vaccine dose third targeted people who have to accept dose second more than six months, over 18 years old, elderly, people with power stand body weak, and sufferers of certain aka comorbid. In Indonesia, a booster vaccine is done with homologs (same as the vaccine before) and heterologous (different from the type vaccine before). Achievements vaccination dose 3 in Indonesia is still low. This was proven by data from the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia on 15 June 2022: as much as 23.07%. Achievements vaccination province West Papua is as much as 12.1% (COVID-19, 2022).

Moment this, brand circulating booster vaccines wide in Indonesia according to with researchers ' considerations at home and abroad as well as already confirmed by the POM and ITAGI Agency, namely For Sinovac primer primary vaccine or vaccine dose first and second Sinovac will given half booster vaccine doses of Pfizer or AstraZeneca. For AstraZeneca primary vaccine or vaccine dose first and second, AstraZeneca will give half booster vaccine dose moderna. Therefore, the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia will make the vaccine Sinovac as first vaccine dose third or boosters. That Thing based on existence recommendation provision halal vaccine from Decision Court Supreme Number 31P/HUM/2022 above recommendation for provision of Halal vaccines in the vaccination program national (Rahmawati et al., 2022).

Immunologist Ellebedy (in Dolgin, 2021) states that before the existence of the omicron variant was ever predicted, the possibility of the third covid 19 vaccine will be considered to guard more extended protection against severe disease and death. More continued, a Vaccine Biologist at La Jolla Institute for Immunology California USA, Allesandro Sette, warned that moment this needed experiment more to evaluate the impact of variant. Though the body feels healthy and vaccinated already protects itself from the possibility of alarming covid 19, more boosters are needed (Burckhardt et al., 2022).

Survey results from Indicator Indonesian politics found that many Public noes follow plan government stage vaccine dose third or booster that is as much as 54.8%. This Thing is caused by problems with the availability of vaccines and fear to effect side effects. Government programs in skeleton have been carried out to increase participation in booster vaccinations such as Becomes condition journey outside area, give free vaccinations, and mandatory programs vaccine for whole employee government. However, this is not yet capable of increasing the percentage of achievements in vaccination (Abu-Raddad et al., 2022).

According to the results of our previous research, the main problem in the reception vaccine is Fright consequence of lack of information. Because of that, a gift of the correct information from the right source is essential. Knowledge is the Foundation of formation behaviour, someone who later combined with an observation environment. According to

Blackwell and Miniard, knowledge is stored information from someone inside his brain and some information the working for individual for recognizing the situation and things the called as knowledge individual (Tanriover & Akova, 2022).

Knowledge then Becomes combined information with experience, context, interpretation and reflection. Continuation theory this Then strengthened by Albert Bandura, who concludes that part of significant behaviour man studied by past observative modelling, so that with seeing how other people behave, then will appear draft trusted new Becomes method do the right Thing (Petersen et al., 2021)

According to the World Health Organization, some strategies can increase reception of booster vaccines, i.e. advocacy by local, national and international for equal access to COVID-19 vaccines, tests and treatments, calling for and monitoring action specific required from producers, governments and multilateral actors. Mobilize and empower the community, including through social media and networks, to produce the influential vaccine. Sue and overcome Contributing misinformation and misperception to doubt vaccine (Grewal et al., 2022).

Party academics could do empowerment through network community to resolve misinformation and misperception to doubt vaccine. Based on that background, they empower the Public to resolve misinformation and doubt about the vaccine (Jairoun et al., 2022).

2. PROBLEMS AND QUESTION FORMULATION

Based on achievement data provincial covid-19 vaccination west Papua, total residents who have vaccination dose third only as many as 288 people (1.4%) from population 20,212 inhabitants (Dinkes Papua Barat, 2021). A number of the Thing that causes achievements in the implementation of vaccination low caused by distribution and availability of vaccine consequence of access Street broken. Although it has helped from agencies other, achievement booster vaccines even vaccine doses 1 and 2 are still low. A low consciousness society causes this Thing as a result of growing idealism that the community in the district tambraw no stay close and rare To do journey to the outside area, so Covid-19 transmission is not possible.

Based on Thing that, team devotion Public assumes that what is the implementation strategy World Health Organization recommended vaccinations, namely seminars and giving non-financial incentives as well as board advertisement capable lower level doubt booster vaccine in district tambraw, west Papua?

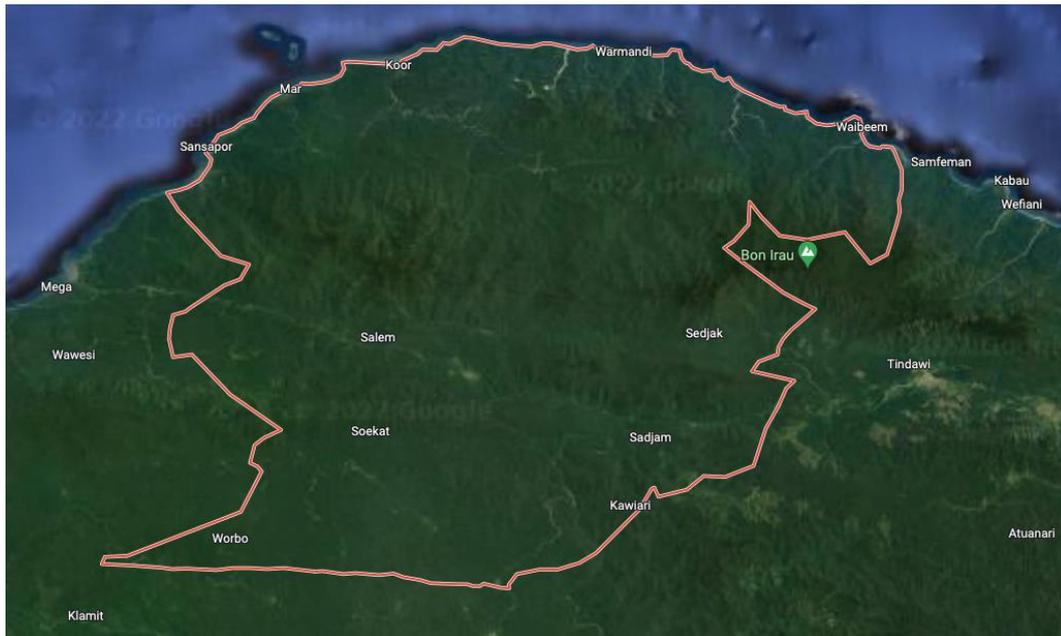


Figure 1. District Map Tambraya, West Papua

3. LITERATURE REVIEW

Giving the Covid-19 vaccine is a step preventive in cutting off the chain of the spread of covid-19. Booster vaccinations are COVID-19 vaccination after somebody gets a primary vaccination dose addressed to maintain level immunity and extend the protection period. Study results show drops in antibodies to six months after receiving complete primary dose COVID-19 vaccination, so that needed gift dose advanced or booster for increase protection individual especially in groups Public vulnerable. Giving This booster vaccination has also been recommended Committee National Immunization Expert Advisor (ITAGI) for repair effectiveness vaccines that have been decreased. The government administers booster vaccinations with a target Public of 18 years old to on with priority group Public carry on age (elderly) and patients immunocompromised (Hikmah et al., 2022).

Booster action is done through two mechanisms. First, the homologous mechanism is gift booster vaccine with use type the same vaccine with primary vaccine dose complete that has been got before. Second, the mechanism heterologous that is gift booster vaccine with use type different vaccines with primary vaccine dose complete that has been got before (Dewi et al., 2022).

Type vaccines used in January this that is, for target with a primary dose of Sinovac so given AstraZeneca vaccine amount half dose or 0.25 millilitres or Pfizer vaccine amount half dose or 0.15 millilitres. Whereas for target with AstraZeneca primary dose then given vaccine Moderna amount half dose or 0.25 millilitres or half Pfizer dose or 0.15 millilitres (Li et al., 2022).

Injection booster vaccine was done intramuscularly in the arm top. Half dose injection is done with use needle inject very use 0.3 millilitres that has been given sign size doses of 0.15 millilitres and 0.25 millilitres.

For unfinished areas, accept needle inject very use this, then take advantage of what is available (Schildgen et al., 2022).

Use vaccine for mother pregnant referring to the Circular Number HK.02.01/1/2007/2021 regarding COV10-19 Vaccination for Pregnant Women and Adjustments Screening in Implementation COVID-19 Vaccination. Implementation activity booster vaccination is carried out at the puskesmas, at home sick owned by government and government area and post service vaccinations coordinated by the service health province or district/city. Booster vaccinations can be held together with primary vaccination with different vaccinators (Mattiuzzi & Lippi, 2022).

Covid -19 pandemic since the year 2020 by no direct make many changes that occur in society. One policy adopted by the government is implementing the COVID-19 vaccination program, which consists of the primary and booster vaccination programmes . one influencing factor to participation Public in the booster vaccination program are attitude Public to booster vaccination. A strategy to increase public attitude about the Covid-19 booster vaccine is needed (Ben-David et al., 2022).

According to the CDC, strategies that can be conducted include conducting seminars/focus group discussions about covid-19 vaccination, implementing incentive-based (non-financial) push vaccination and Implement Reminder/recall-based to remind the target population about vaccination. By general destination from did activity devotion, this is for increase attitude Public the COVID-19 booster vaccination program.

4. METHOD

Devotion Public this conducted with several steps: conduct seminars on the importance of vaccination basic and advanced (booster) covid-19, do publication about covid-19 vaccine using leaflets, leaflets and boards billboard on the corner Street, as well as implementation vaccination with gift incentive in form goods, needs a tree. This seminar cooperates with the health department, agency-related health centres and districts. This seminar discusses covid-19, vaccines used, and solutions to the problem due to low vaccination targets. The result of this seminar is distribution duty to every agency in moving the Public for implementation of vaccination. Amount participant in this seminar is 73 people.

Devotion team Public: distribute leaflets and leaflets and post a billboard on the corner road. Leaflets, flyers and boards advertisement containing information about review and invitation for vaccination start and booster as well timetable implementation vaccination. Next held vaccination start and booster in the place that has been determined that is the hall of government districts tambraw at a time given goods needs tree-like rice, milk and sugar. Vaccination implementation cooperates with the Department of Health and four puskesmas in the district tambraw.

5. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

a. Results

Implementation devotion Public this earn several actions that are

1) Seminars and *focus group discussions* (FGD)

This seminar and FGD were held with representatives from the health department, office social, service communications, police and

soldier, Puskesmas and heads of the district. Devotion team Public give Theory about importance vaccination the beginning and continuation (booster) of covid 19. Next, FGD was conducted to determine the problem that happened consequence achievements low vaccination. Problems found include public awareness consequences of ignorance of vaccination and distance and access to implementing vaccination.

After the tree problem has been found, follow up and share Duty according to Duty's subject of each section. Department of Health and health centres prepare energy; the vaccine will be used as well as content information that will become leaflets, boards advertisements and flyers including timetable implementation vaccination.

Devotion team Public making leaflets, flyers and boards advertisements that will be installed and deployed as well as prepare needs the tree that will be shared at vaccination. Service social, service communications, soldier and police, and districts distribute tools to communicate with the community and mobilize the Public to the place vaccine.



Figure 2. Seminars and *focus group discussions (FGD)*

2) Deployment information

Communication tools that have been conceptualized by the Health Service and Puskesmas, designed by the PKM team and reproduced, then distributed by the Dinas social, service communications, TNI POLRI and districts to society. Leaflets are distributed in schools, offices and markets. At the same time, flyers were pasted along the road. Board advertisement installed in the corner easy way for the read.

3) Implementation vaccination

Vaccination was implemented in the district hall tambraw and facilitated by the Department of Health, social services department and the Police. Vaccination this in progress for one day and ends with distribution needs tree for participant vaccination. Attendees in activity vaccination this as many as 572 people. Who did vaccination dose first as much as 134, dose second as many as 359 people and continued as many as 79 people. Participant vaccination dose first and second dominated by children school.



Figure 3. vaccination

b. Discussion

Destination implementation of activity programs Public this is doing implementation strategy World Health Organization recommended vaccinations, namely seminars and giving non-financial incentives as well as board advertisement capable for lower level doubt booster vaccine.

Various implemented policies by the Indonesian government to handle the covid-19 pandemic that occurred in Indonesia is not without obstacle. Various rejection also occurs at the community level related to enforced policies to resolve the COVID -19 pandemic in Indonesia (Salam et al., 2022).

Results of seminars and FGDs in the program devotion Public this with involve all government stakeholders finally find a problem: ignorance that causes lack of awareness and access to the place Vaccinations that cannot be reachable. Because of that, follow-up could slim in form assignment to agency related (Gandryani & Hadi, 2021).

The variety of models and methods developed to resolve the Covid-19 pandemic requires cooperation from various parties to ensure the happening drop amount residents exposed to COVID -19 and, simultaneously, cut off the eye chain of the spread of covid-19 in Indonesia.

After each agency does the task, vaccination implementation could hold a relatively large number of people with interest. Giving help needs tree could interesting interest Public consequence from the problem the economy experiencing post- drop lockdown by the government (Aldisa & Maulana, 2022).

The plague Covid-19 pandemic forced the whole population to get involved in handling and prevention. Remember that the worst impact of the covid-19 pandemic can cause disturbance and seriously end with death. Diverse efforts conducted government to prevent Covid-19 contagion started from lockdown in certain areas with a level infection that is not controlled, work from home, restrictions activity community, application protocol health, spraying or disinfection, development vaccine for giving immunity artificial to the body, increase quality service care for getting optimal results and reduce number death, application isolation sound by independent nor centralized, development vaccines

and implementation of the COVID-19 vaccination program (Indrayuni & Nurhadi, 2022).

Implementing a lockdown in one of the areas with a level of infection that is not controlled forced the Public to stop whole owned activities like trade, selling or economic of the denial of policy like this no without reason. Remember many people in Indonesia who have eye livelihood like trade or work outside the home. Public not capable Of doing an activity could confirm that eye livelihood society stops (Rahmadyanti & Masruloh, 2022).

This is what it is Becomes a reason most substantial for the Public to reject the enforcement variety policy the Indonesian government in handling the covid-19 pandemic. On another party, enforcement variety of changing policies carried out by the government for handling covid-19 pandemic addressed for control of the spread of the covid-19 virus in Indonesia and, at the same time, permanently prioritized the welfare and rights of the Public.

Attitude individuals related to the COVID-19 booster vaccination program, the tendency owned somebody for react self against the Covid-19 booster vaccination program initiated by the government. Acceptance, rejection, support, or dealing with indifference are possible reactions that appear as forms of attitude from the individual. This Thing involves emotions that by an individual alone.

Knowledge about covid-19 and covid-19 vaccine (primary and booster) is essential for Becomes attention. This Thing because knowledge sufficient to have individual related with something Thing, especially new Thing, will push individual for behave positive related with something new Thing that. Knowledge sufficient to have individual about Covid-19 booster vaccine no direct will make individual try To do analysis about impact positive and negative that can be perceived and experienced by the individual. When individuals tend to have an optimistic analysis about the covid-19 booster vaccine, the individual will show a positive response to the indicated covid-19 booster vaccine with strive to get information related to the Covid-19 booster vaccine and not reject participating in the covid-19 booster vaccination program.

Various wrong information regarding the covid-19 vaccination program is good primary vaccines (first dose and second dose) and booster vaccines carried out in Indonesia made the Public feel anxious and afraid of getting the covid-19 vaccine. The anxiety experienced by the community is reasonable; remember, Covid-19 vaccination is still the first time conducted in society. However, worry, as well as the fear you society, will not directly hinder the achievement of the target of the covid-19 vaccination program targeted by the Indonesian government is not achieved by hope. Giving education and correct information to the Public regarding the Covid-19 vaccination program is essential for giving health education to the Public about the COVID-19 vaccination program (Siahaan & Amalliah, 2022).

Delivery this could be conducted through various communication media available or informed through cadre or device villages in each region in Indonesia. Giving information no direct will increase knowledge possessed by the community-related covid-19 vaccine. To do Thing needs cooperation from various parties to ensure all information about the Covid-19 vaccine is appropriate to society and, in the end, will bring up a

response in the form of attitude positive from the Public for could involve in the COVID-19 booster vaccine program.

Related to the attitude Public in Responding to the Covid- 19 booster vaccination program is an existing instrument that can use researcher or state apparatus to measure about attitude Public related to the COVID-19 booster vaccination program. Not yet an instrument that can be used to measure attitude Public related to the Covid-19 booster vaccination program, information related to attitude Public to the Covid-19 booster vaccination program to multiple interpretations and complex obtained as abase.

6. CONCLUSION

As a result of the dedication Public, this is capable of lowering doubt. Public implementation of vaccination beginning nor continued. The problem in society consequence implementation of vaccination is a lack of information and access to vaccination. Moment conducted solving problem and shared task on each agency government, then found a solution that is deployment information and accommodate Public going to the place vaccination. Because of that, the interest Public Has increased in vaccination. Community service programs in the future can be focused on increasing public awareness which also involves relevant government agencies.

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